"General" Aubrey Gets an "Angel." Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., May 5 .- "Gen." J. A. Aubrey's army of "industrials" has been given substantial encouragement at last. B. F. McCarty, justice of the peace, and a well-to-do citizen of Anderson, has promised to send the industrials to Washington, defraying all expenses not raised by popular subscription. The "wealers" have had ten

tablish a recruiting camp at Inwood Park, near this city and send out emissaries to adjoining cities. Would Give Work to "Industrials." GRAND JUNCTION, Col., May 5.-It has ley to memorialize Congress to build two large canals to reclaim lands in western Colorado and eastern Utah. The memorial contemplates the withdrawal from entry of the lands to be reclaimed, of which, on the scale contemplated, there are nearly

accessions while in this city. They will es-

a million acres in Utah alone. The estimated cost of the proposed canal is \$5,000,-

Galvinites Must Walk. PITTSBURG, May 5.-Colonel Galvin was in the city to-day trying to secure free transportation to Washington. He failed and will tramp to the capital, holding meetings on the route to boom the Populist cause. Twelve recruits were secured at Homestead, among them George Ward, brother-in-law of President Duss, of the Economite Society, who will be principal lecturer for the army.

Coxeyites Steal a Ride. ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 5 .- Forty Coxey-Ites boarded conductor James Sturtevant's east-bound freight at Barnesville to-day and remained there, regardless of the efforts of the crew to dislodge them. The train came east with the contingent aboard as far as Fergus Falls, where Sturtevant held his train awaiting orders.

Unorganized Army of Hobos. TACOMA, Wash., May 5.-The Northwestern industrial army has developed into an unorganized body of tramps. The hobos are scattered to the number of eight hun-dred between Puyallup and the summit of tne Cascades, waiting for a chance to steal rides on railway trains.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

Father Malone and Over 100 of His Flock Punished by Bishop Matz.

DENVER, Col., May 5.-This afternoon Bishop Matz excommunicated Father Malone and over one hundred members of St. Joseph's parish who were at the recent parish meeting at which it was decided to sue Father Malone civilly for the purpose of vindicating him from the charge of shortage in his accounts, despite the desire of the Bishop that the suit be dropped. There has been considerable ill feeling between Bishop Matz and Father Malone for several years over the school question. The Bishop upholds and maintains parochial schools in this diocese in opposition to the recommendations of Mgr. Satolli, whose policy is upheld by Father Malone. The present suit arose over the disposition of the funds of St. Joseph's Church, of which Father Malone is pastor. The Bishop on several occasions called upon the priest for an accounting and intimated a misappropriation of the funds to the extent of \$12,000. Father Malone feeling unable to secure what he thought a just hearing through ecclesiastical suit the corporation of St. Joseph's Church brought an amicable civil suit, in which it was shown that instead of the priest being a defaulter, the corporation was indebted to him over \$1,600. efore the decision was rendered Bishop Matz secured an injunction restraining further proceedings, and at the same time suspended Father Malone from the priesthood. The parishoners held an indignation meeting and denounced the Bishop. To-day Father Malone filed his reply to the Bishop's application for a permanent in-junction and immediately the latter excom-municated the priest and that portion of his congregation that took part in this

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The differences between the executors of the P. T. Barnum estate and the heirs was amicably settled out of court at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday. The annual Yale chess tournament has

been won by Charles S. Bonsal, of Chicago, defeating J. C. Ross, of New York city, in the decisive contest. Bonsal is a senior

The British ship Senegal, bound from San Diego, Cal., for Tacoma, is long overdue, and grave fears are entertained for her safety. She left San Diego on March The Cleveland Gas Fixture and Manufacturing Company, J. D. Mathivet, president, doing business at Bond and Superior streets, made an assignment yesterday to Harry N. Hill. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets,

As Mrs. Dr. A. W. Thipp, of Hopkinton and her two sons were crossing the New York & New England railroad tracks at Ashland, Mass., yesterday, their carriage was struck by an engine and all three were probably fatally injured. Five local unions of the American Rail-

way Union at Pullman, Ill., favor a demand for the restoration of the wages id in 1893. Failing to secure it, they may strike. The average daily earnings of the men are said to have been reduced from

TAKEN FOR CONFIDENCE MEN. Narrow Escape of Two Distinguished and Sociable Generals.

Kate Field's Paper. How near General Slocum came once to ing, for nobody enjoyed the incident in recollection better than he did. He and General McMahon were on their way home to New York from an inspection of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., and stopped at Philadelphia for breakfast. While waiting at the station for the signal to board their special car, McMahon observed a man whom, he thought he recognized as an acquaintance; and, being of a social turn, approached him and snook hands cordially,

"How do you do. Mr. -- " "Bradford," obligingly interjected the "Of New York, if I remember?" continued McMahon, affably. "No, of Bryn Mawr," responded stranger. "Ah, yes--Bryn Mawr. I had forgotten, Glad to see you. When did you get to Just then Slocum came up. He had caught the name, and recollected a Bradford who served in his command during the war. "Why, hello!" he exclaimed with effusion. "Delighted to see you. My name is Slocum. You're Bradford, of Bryn Mawr. Knew you well during the war. It isn't possible you have forgotten me?" Bradford, meanwhile, had edged toward a policeman in the depot. "I can't say, Mr. Slocum, that I remember you or your friend," said he, "and I don't propose to join you in any kind of a game this morning. The fact is, I knew you both to be confidence operators from the first moment I saw you." The policeman, who had evidently "caught on," made a grab for the two generals, who made a simultaneous rush for the special car. It was just about moving off. As they scrambled on board the policeman dashed for the telegraph of-

jurisdiction of the Philadelphia police and the fugitives escaped. Too Suggestive.

Detroit Tribune.

"I cannot take it." The savage waved aside the proffered garb of civilization.

fice; but the car made no stop within the

"In the first place-" There was no trace of aught but kindness in his manner. "-I can't get used to flannel in weather, and in the second place I should always be worrying about the story I once read of a foreign missionary social with a skirt dance." Nodding pleasantly, he plunged into the

Hopeless.

Detroit Free Press. A Friend-Why doesn't the man pause Man's Wife-Reflect, nothing; he isn't bright enough to reflect.

NEW YORK, May 5.-John Day, ex-sinister to Austria, died to-day, aged sev-

enty-seven years. Children Crave for Them. Adults likewise. Metzger /2 Co.'s popular summer drinks as: Ginger Ale, Lemon Soda, Strawberry, Orange Cider, Birch beer, etc., are the best and purest made.

Bry them. Telephone 407.

UPRISING FEARED

Mysterious Signs Found on Trees in North Behar, India.

Nepaulese Priests Believed to Be Conspiring Against the Government-Affairs in Hawaii.

LONDON, May 5.-The Spectator to-day publishes an alarmist article in regard to India and the possibility of serious trouble in that country. The Spectator refers to the dispatch from Calcutta published in the Times on April 17, announcing that much excitement prevailed in North Behar, owing to the fact that all the mango trees in several districts had been found smeared with a mixture of mud and of the hairs of some animal. The officials were perplexed, some considering that the smearing of the trees was a secret sign connected with the cow protection movement, and this and other movements going on in North Behar disturbed and puzzled the government officials. In its reference to the Times dispatch the Spectator recalls that next Thursday is the anniversary of the Indian mutiny, and that this anniversary has been preceded by a mysterious distribution of cakes throughout Behar and the northwest. According to the Spectator, there is something stirring among the Nepaulese priests, and it is feared it portends another serious rising in India. The rising, if it takes place, according to the Spectator, will be due to the disaffection which exists on account of a ruling of the optum commission, increased taxes, the cow question and other matters which have caused deep mutterings among the popu-

HAWAHAN POLITICS.

About 3,000 Votes Registered-Royalists Standing Aloof. SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.-The steamer Australia, which left Honolulu April 28,

arrived here to-day with the following Ha-

waiian advices: The question of the registration of voters is the all absorbing topic at present. Next Wednesday is the day set for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. The registration closed on the 21st, and in Honolulu alone 1,507 have signed the rolls and registered themselves as voters. This, although seemingly small, is, never- has prosecuted the leading radical journal theless, a good showing, when the fact that only 2,800 voters registered at the last election under the royalist regime is considered. As will be seen by the following

statement only 185 natives have taken the oath of allegiance to the provisional government. This small native vote is accounted for by the government officials on the ground that the natives have been advised not to by their royalist Queen. The following classifies the registration so far as it has gone: Native and half-caste, 185; Hawalian born, foreign, 101; American, 390; English, 195; German, 120; Portuguese, 418; all others, 98; total, 1,507. Complete returns have not yet been received from the other islands, but the total registration for the group is estimated at about 3,000. A large number of Americans who are supporters of the provisional government have not registered, as they fear they will

lose their American citizenship by taking the required oath. One of these disgruntled Americans is John Emmeluth, a prominent member of the advisory counsel. He has refused to take the oath, and it is supposed that he will be refused a seat in the coming convention on that account. The Portuguese have become a strong factor in the election, and have nominated two candidates of their own who, from the number of their countrymen who have registered, will probably be elected. The Japan scare has subsided. The little

brown men have been lost sight of during

the last two weeks, but they evidently expect to come to the surface after the con-L. A. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister to Washington, is here, and will remain until after the constitutional convention He denies the rumor that he has accepted the portfolio as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President Dole celebrated his fiftieth birthday on the 23d inst. He was given a serenade by the government band.

The Natives Restless. SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.-Rear Admiral

John Irwin recently relieved from duty at Honolulu by Admiral Walker arrived on the Australia to-day, accompanied by Lieut. Adams and Ensign Parmenter. He is reported as saying the provisional government is in a precarious condition. "The natives are restless and an outbreak may occur at any time," said the Admiral. "All the troops of the provisional government may be wanted at any time." Paul Newman, the ex-Queen's adviser, was also a passenger on the Australia. He is said to be on his way to Washington.

ITALY AND AMERICA.

Emigration and the New Orleans Lynching Discussed by Baron Blanc. ROME, May 5.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the foreign estimates, Baron Blanc, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in regard to the conditions imposed upon Italian emigrants: "We have been in negotiation with the United States government and have the satisfaction to announce that we have found the authorities at Washington to be most anxious to co-operate with us, with the view of protecting our emigrants from the snarrs of so-called agents and bankthem in the way of embarking in profitable agricultural pursuits. We hope to attain the same result with Mexico, whose goverament appears to be well disposed, Baron Blanc proceeded to refute the statement of one of the Deputies who claimed that the New Orleans affair nearly led to the dispatch of Italian men-of-war to the United States, saying: "The barbarous lynch law, falling upon innocent Italians, unfortunately interrupted the friendly tions existing between the two countries and served to the profit of the illegal assocations which preyed upon our immigrants. I believe that the restoration of harmony win have the effect of delivering Italian emigrants from local tyranny and that it who direct them to new fields of agriculture and colonization, especially in the Southern States of America, where Spanish is spoken and where the climate is similar to that of Italy. The more secure legal and social status will open to them prospects not less favorable than in the southern American republics."

BELGIUM'S EXPOSITION.

The World's Exposition Formally Opened by King Leopold.

ANTWERP, May 5.-King Leopold, accompanied by the Queen of Belgium, the Princesses of the royal family, the Countess of Flanders, Prince Von Hohenzollern, the Cabinet Ministers and a host of prominent persons, opened the world's exhibition here to-day with appropriate ceremonies. There were over thirty-five thousand people present.

The royal party was received at the entrance of the main building by the Archbishop of Mechlin, and King Leopold, in a brief speech, declared the exposition open. The King then visited the various sections of the exposition, the president of the executive committee presenting all the foreign delegates to his Majesty. King Leopold spent much time in the Congo State section, which contains a representation of an African village and a lake. Another section which was much admired was a reproduction of Antwerp in the sixteenth century, where mediaeval fetes will be produced during the exposition. King Leopold has promised to be present at one of the fetes.

A London Show. LONDON, May 5 .- Lord Mayor Tyler today opened the Earl's court exhibition in the presence of many members of Parliament and other distinguished people. Capt. Boynton's water show and a great wheel, similar to the Ferris wheel, of Chicago, are features of the exhibition, but the lat-

ready for use until June. WAR IN SALVADOR.

ter is not yet completed, and will not be

One Hundred Rebels Killed in a Battle with Government Troops. GUATEMALA, May 4.-Salvador has declared a press censorship and all reports are colored to suit the government unless they are sent out of the country secretly. The rebels-are gaining ground. They number now about 2,000 well-armed men and are likely to be immediately reinforced

Honduras. General Ezeta, Vice President Carlos he tore it off. A terrific duel of teeth and NEW ZEALAND IDEAS Ezeta, is cannonading Santa Anna, which is still held by the rebels. Citizens of the place, dreading bombardment, begged the rebel leaders to leave town, but entreaties were of no avail. A battle was fought yes-terday in which one hundred rebels were killed and many wounded, according to the government report, while the royal army's loss was small. General Ezeta has taken measures to cut off the retreat of the rebels, and it is asserted that the uprising will be speedily put down. But the populace does not believe this story, although the government can throw many thousand of troops against the rebels. Foreign intrigues started this revolt, ramor says, and the rebels have been well sup-

Tourists Still Entombed. VIENNA, May 5 .- Every possible effort is being made to save the lives of the eight tourists who were entombed last Saturday by the sudden rise of water in cavern at Souraich. The celebrated swimmer Groebel has left Vienna for Souraich. Several divers have unsuccessfully attempted to reach the imprisoned people, but it is though that Groebel will perhaps succeed where the others have His object is to take a supply of food and lamps to those in the cavern. The entrance to the place being choked with beams and stones thrown down by the flood, rendering ingress and egress impossible, a shaft is being sunk into the cavern as rapidly as possible. It is expected that this will be finished to-morrow, and Groebel will endeavor to carry succor to the tourists, who must be nearly famished, through the shaft. It is feared that if aid does not reach them shortly they will

The Banco Romana Scandal. ROME. May 5.-During the proceedings of the trial here to-day of Signor Tanlongo, formerly director of the Banco Romana, the accused testified that ex-Minister Zella prevented him from ascertaining the condition of the bank funds. Its capital was, in fact, exhausted before 1868. Continuing, Signor Tanlongo testified that in 1881 Signor Magliani and Signor Depretis com-pelled him to co-operate with the state in order to raise the price of Italian rentes above 101 in order to facilitate their conversion, and he further claimed he was made to swear never to disclose these transactions, which were not entered in the bank's books. But between 1881 and 1889 the transactions referred to involved the bank in a loss of from 16,000,000 to 18,-000,000 lire. Finally Signor Tanlongo asserted that documents proving these as-sertions would be found at his residence.

Alexander's Ukase Illegal. BELGRADE, May 5.-Ex-King Milan, in consequence of the civil tribunal having approved of King Alexander's proposal to make him regent during the tour of the young King abroad and relying upon the recent ukase issued by King Alexander, on the ground that it had insulted him. The Court of Cassation, however, has decided in favor of the newspaper and has declared King Alexander's ukase to be illegal. The ukase referred to was issued on April 27 and annulled the measures which the former regents and the Skuptschina had adopted against ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie on the ground that they were unconstitutional and restored his parents to their constitutional rights as members of the royal house.

Marmoth Dyke Project. THE HAGUE, May 5 .- The royal commission, presided over by Mynher Clely, the Minister of Waterways and Commerce, has decided, almost unanimously, in favor of the project to reclaim 500,000 acres of the Zuyder Zee, by means of a sea dyke from northern Holland into Friesland at a total cost, including measures of defense and compensation to fishermen, of 315,000,-000 guilders. It is estimated that the value of the land reclaimed will be 326,000,000 guilders. The commission unanimously rec-ommend that the state shall undertake the

STALLIONS IN BATTLE

execution of the project.

BOTH HIGH-BRED RACERS AND THE SCENE A TRAINING TRACK.

Charge After Charge Made by Cactus on Ramapo with Whirlwind Force -Both Animals Badly Hurt.

New York Sun. A battle was fought on Sunday at Holmdel Farm, N. J., between two blooded stallions belonging to the stables of Gideon & Daly. It took place on the training course, with Mr. Gideon, J. J. Hyland, the trainer, Jacob Pincus and a crowd of stable boys as spectators, and Mr. Gideon, who has seen every kind of fight known in sporting circles, says that he never in all his experience saw anything to compare in fury and power with the contest between the two

"When they finally separated," said he, in describing the fight, "and I saw that they were both able to stand up and walk, I could hardly believe my eyes. I wouldn't have given \$30 when the fight was on for the chances of either of them ever racing

The fighters were Ramapo and Cactus, both well known to the turf, particularly the former, who ran in fine form last season. Both are four-year-olds. Ramapo is a chestnut and Cactus a bay. Trainer Hyland had ordered them out, together with a number of other horses, for a turn around the training track, and they had just finished training track, and they had just finished three-year-old, he ran in the American Derby at Chicago, which was won by Boundless; in the Lorillard stakes at Monthe circuit of the track, which is seveneighths of a mile, when the trouble occurred. Ramapo, who was ridden by George Reed, an exercise boy, was a few yards ahead of Cactus at the finish. Johnny Thompson, the exerciser who was on Cactus, had been urging him all the way around, which perhaps roused the horse's temper a little, for he is not only lazy, but at times ill-tempered as well. Moreover, the constant urging of the horse had tired out the boy, who had been ailing with chills and fever, and when he reached the finish he was thoroughly exhausted. From the judges' stand, about one hundred yards away, Dave Gideon and Pincus were watching the runners, and trainer Hyland stood on the track below them. As the horses reached the finishing post Hy- Results of Researches Under Direcland said to Pincus:

'What did you make the time? "I didn't time them," returned Pincus. "I didn't think they were running for Then he looked down the track, and

chea: "Why, the boy is off Cactus. He's Gideon and Hyland saw it at the same moment. They knew that a loose highbred stallion was apt to be dangerous. Down beyond the judges' stand the other boys had seen the accident, and, according to an unvarying rule, when a horse gets loose, had backed their mounts in a line up against the fence so that should the free stallion come there he could not get in behind them. Then all turned their eyes down the course to where the two racers were. The fight was already on, for Cactus was vicious, and almost on the instant of finding himself free he had sprung upon Ramapo. What had happened was this: Thompson, the rider of Cactus, weak from his iliness and tired out by the ride around the course, had fallen off almost from sheer exhaustion. Seeing Cactus start forward he shouted to Reed: "Look out George, he's after you," and as Reed turned he saw the horse's head at his side.

BEGINNING TO FIGHT Cactus, without a sound of warning, seized Ramapo by the mane, and, his teeth slipping, caught and snapped the bridle. The chestnut went to his knees, but recovered and plunged forward as his assailant bit at him again, and this time seized him by the flank. Ramapo is a lighter horse than Cactus, and came heavily to the ground just as his rider leaped off. Relieved of this handicap the chestnut got to his feet, and started back over the track. He was not looking for fight. But Cactus was wild with fighting fury. No sooner did Ramapo start toward the stand, with an instinct, perhaps, that he would find pro-tection there, than his opponent was after

Refore ten yards had been covered they were together again. The smaller horse, acting upon the defensive, half turned to meet the attack, just as the pursuer reared upon him. With crushing force the bay brought his metal-shod hoofs down upon Rampapo's flank, bringing him heavily to the ground. So great was the impetus of the charge that Cactus went rolling over the other, landing on his back in the roadway Twisting around he snapped savagealive to the necessity of active defense,

impact could be heard plainly by the men at the stand, one hundred yards away. It seemed impossible to them that either horse should ever get to his feet again. Both exercise boys had fled from the track in alarm at the beginning. Reed had made a grasp at Ramapo's bridle, but it was in pieces, and it came off in the grasp. The boys were now watching from the inclosure within the track. amazement they saw Ramapo get on his feet and go down the track, closely pursued by the other stallion. Cactus was gaining rapidly, when Ramapo turned upon him. With a shock they came together again. There was a moment of flerce fighting, then the chestnut dropped, as if he were a prize fighter trying to avoid punishment, and again the bay went over him in a complete somersault. How he escaped breaking his neck the spectators cannot understand. It was only for a second that they were down this time. Cactus was up

He leaped at the chestnut, who was

on his haunches and stood the onset brave-

moment, and before he could charge again

ly. The attacking horse drew back for a

Ramapo was up and speeding down the The pursuit lasted but a moment. Forced to turn again, the fugitive reared, and there was another terrific collision, both horses going down. This time Cactus lay "He's done for himself at last," crie1 Daly to the trainer. "No; he's up again." Evidently the vicious beast had been stunned momentarily, but only momentarily. He was up again and after Ramapo, who had improved this opportunity by covering half of the remaining distance to the stand before the bay caught up to him. Again the smaller horse iropped, after the first attack, and again the assailant whirled over him. It seemed impossible that any horse could stand those terrific somersaults, but the bay seemed made of rubber. On rising he instantly turned on the other, driving his teeth into body. Ramapo was game now, bit and kicked furiously, out effort to escape. Both risen at the same time, and the duel became a running fight. The horses were near the stand now. Both were covered with foam and lather, in which red streaks could be seen. Their heavy breathing could be plainly heard, and the vicious snapping of their teeth as they bit at each other. Mr. Gideon had just about given up both animals for lost when Ramapo broke away again and came galloping down the track. THE LAST ROUND.

At that moment Mr. Hyland, seeing that both of the horses were able to run, showing that no limbs, at least, were broken. decided to take a desperate chance and another somersault. Thus opened the sixth, the hardest, and, as it proved, the last round of the battle. Rolling over again the bay landed his front hoofs on Ramapo's shoulder, and had a piece taken cut of his own shoulder by the latter's teeth. Then followed a furious interchange of blows landing mostly on the ribs. Both rose on their haunches, and their heads came together. Ramapo was fighting bet-ter than he had been, and the bay went down this time. Instantly he was half up again, and then both sprawled down together. For a few seconds there was a confused turmoil of beating hoofs and snapping jaws. Suddenly the bay spun around, half lying as he was, and struck out with his hind feet. One of them landed directly on Ramapo's jaw. It was a fear-ful blow. From where Gideon stood it sounded hollow and reverberant, like the blow of a heavy club on a hogshead. "My Lord," groaned the horse's owner; "that finishes him sure. No animal could

But it didn't. Ramapo got to his feet once more. So did Cactus; but before they could come together again there was a third party in the fight. The trainer had selzed the opportunity to come in between the stallions. Mr. Hyland is a thick-set man, rather short, agile and powerful, and with plenty of coolness and courage. All this a man needs who goes between two fighting stallions, and if he comes out whole he may add to his other attributes that of having been born lucky. Hyland threw his arms about Ramapo's neck, and was promptly jerked from his feet. He hung on, and when he touched ground again the bay's teeth were at his shoulder, and the bay's eyes, bloodshot and strained with fury, were glaring into his. Just what happened Mr. Hyland can't tell clearly. He thinks that he made a pass at the stallion, and then drew Ramapo to one side. He appears to have arrived at the right moment, for when he drew the chestnut away the other horse drooped his head and made no attempt to follow. All the fight had suddenly gone out of him. The horses were taken to the stables,

where they were carefully examined. Ramcovered with bruises and teeth marks, and his jaw was badly swollen, but, to Mr. Gideon's great relief, it was found that no bones were broken. The bay, while not so much marked, was really in worse condition at the finish. His terrific falls had racked him badly, and all that day he was in bad shape. Later he seemed to recover considerably. Yesterday both horses seemed heartily. Neither of them have been tried the track yet, but Mr. Gideon feels certain that Ramapo will good as new in a fortnight, and other horse shows no sign serious injury, although some fears are entertained that he may be injured internally Mr. Gideon hasn't got over being surprised yet that both are alive. He ascribes it to the fact that they were in perfect training and hard as iron all over. Both he and the trainer lay all the blame for the fight on Cactus. Ramapo is a gentlemanly horse, they say, and did his best to avoid a fight. Cactus is erratic, but it is the opinion of his acquaintances that he got enough fight on Sunday to last him for several seasons. Ramapo is down in "Goodwin's Turf Guide" as a chestnut colt by Runnymede or Pontiac, dam Annia F. Last year, as a mouth, where he was second to Sir Waiter. He won the Williamsbridge handicap at the Morris Park fall meeting and the Pelham Bay handicap at the same, beating Sir Walter, Prince George, Glenmoyne and Comanche. At the Brooklyn fall meeting he ran second to Sir Walter. Cactus is a sprinter. He is described as bay colt, by Impt. Macaroon, dam Thistle. As a three-year-old last year he ran In the heavy handicap at Monmouth Park. won the Flying stakes over the Futurity course at Coney Island, and beat a number of good horses in other short distance races.

Ramano will probably go to the post at the Brooklyn's spring meet this year. Cactus may also be entered. MOUND BUILDERS.

tion of Smithsonian Institution. The investigations which have been carried on during the past five years under the direction of the Smithsonian Institu-

tion into the origin of the artificial mounds found in the Mississippi valley and other parts of the United States have, it is believed, settled a very important question in archaeology. It has been generally supposed that the mound builders were a race of people distinct from the Indians, and who had occupied this country in advance of the tribes

found here by the European discoverers and But the investigations to which we have referred seem to show beyond doubt that the mounds were the work of the red men themselves, and that their contents serve to throw light upon the early history of the Indian tribes.

In regard to the study of American archaeology Professor Langley, the secre-tary of the Smithsonian Institution, draws attention to the lamentable fact that owing to the exportation to Europe of the most important "finds" made in this country students must go to the museums of England in order thoroughly to master what is known of the early history of the Missis-sippi valley, to those of Germany to study the past life of Alaska and to those of France for information concerning the archaeology of California.

How to Live Long.

Kate Field's Paper.

In these days it is rare to find anyone who wants to live to be eighty-nine years old-the age of David Dudley Field when he died. But whoever does wish to need not delve far into Mr. Field's published papers to find what he considered the secret of his long activity. "When I was a young man," he wrote in 1885, "I had very severe headaches. In 1846 I bought a horse, and I have not had a headache since. Every morning I rise at 6 o'clock. I have done so for forty years. I take an ice cold bath, dress myself, jump on a horse at 7 o'clock and ride for an hour. I then breakfast and work at my house until 11 o'clock. when I walk down town, a distance of nearly four miles. I remain at my office until 3 o'clock, then walk home and dine at 6. At 7 I sleep for half an hour, after which I am ready for anything. I retire between 10 and 11 o'clock. I have done this for over forty years. I attribute my hardihood to horseback riding. Like Pere Hyacinthe, I must have my claret at dinner. Whisky, brandy or any liquid of that kind I never touch."

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN SO-CIALISM BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Railroads Successfully Operated and the Government Asserts Its Right to Land Ownership.

A. G. Tradenburg, in the Outlook. During its brief history as an English colony, New Zealand has, perhaps, seen more interesting experiments in state activity than any other country in the world. Some of these experiments are in the direction of state socialism; more of them cannot be said to be socialistic in the strict sense of the term, as they have been undertaken in order to aid and increase private enterprise. This growth in state activity has been due principally to the superior credit of the government over individuals or companies. British capitalists were slow to advance funds to distant companies, but the credit of the colonial government has been excellent. The idea has also been prominent that the government should undertake certain enterprises which could not promise to be remunerative at the start, but which were essential to the growth and development of the colony. It has unquestionably been the prevalent opinion in New Zealand that the state is more than an organization for the purpose of government, and that it can properly undertake many enterprises which are commonly carried on by individuals. As a result, most of those industries which are included under the term "natural monopolies" are operated in New Zealand by the colonial government or by the municipalities. The state has also successfully been invoked to change social conditions by various means, especially by taxation. This extension of state activity is caned by its opponents in England and New Zealand socialism; its friends call it "liberalism," or "new liber-In the early days of the colony public

works merely kept pace with spread of settlement, but in 1870 came the "public works and immigration policy," which provided try to get them apart. He started toward | for public works in advance of settlement. the horses on a run, and Mr. Gideon men- | Under it about £10,000,000 were borrowed tally added a good trainer to his list of from English capitalists and expended in losses. Before Hyland had reached the the construction of roads and railroads fighters Cactus had once more reached the | in all parts of the colony, the extension of chestnut and, seizing him by the shoulder, telegraph lines, the encouragment of immihad pulled him down, going over him in gration, the purchase of native lands and the supply of water to the gold fields. The demand for railroads and public works caused the original proposals to be departed from, and a far greater sum was ex-pended. Up to March 31, 1893, a total of £26,736,974 had been expended under this act. The expenditure on directly reproductive works has been f16,813,839. These works were not undertaken so much for the sake of gaining revenue as for social purposes. The railroads have yielded considerable revenue. The gross earnings for the year 1892-3 were £1,180,522; the net earnings were £449,830. At the present time there are but 150 miles of private railways in New Zealand. The expenditure for telegraphs and water works in the gold fields has been made for similar reasons, and these works have yielded a fair profit to the govern-ment, but they will be passed over in order to give space to some more novel, if not more interesting, experiments.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES. About two years and a half ago the government established the bureau of industries, its object being to assist laborers in finding employment and to aid local industries. The central office is in the government building at Wellington, and in each of the large towns is a branch office. Police sergeants and constables act as agents in the rural districts, and are required to send regular reports to the central office regarding the requirements of workmen and employers. Any person can gain information as to wages, market, etc., in any part of New Zealand by paying a visit to any office in the bureau. New arrivals in New Zealand can at once find where their services will be in most de-mand, and workmen out of employment can easily learn whether they can get work in another part of the colony. This great government employment bureau has done good service, and is looked upon as absolutely safe and reliable. Its services are offered free of charge. During the year from April 1, 1892, to March 31, 1893, the number of men put in the way of getting employment by the department was 3,874. During the first twenty-two months of its existence men were assisted in finding work. When it is considered that the total population of New Zealand is less than 700,000 the great service done by this bureau is mani-

In 1869 the Legislature of the colony provided for the establishment of the New Zealand government life insurance department. Prior to this time there had been numerous failures of foreign insurance companies, and residents of New Zealand had suffered heavily. The chief object of this department was to provide absolute security for every policy. This security rests on the solid foundation of state credit, the government guaranteeing full payment of all policies. The department has from the first enjoyed a remarkable prosperity. In August, 1893, the accumulated fund amounted to over £2,000,000. All securities held by this department are in New Zealand property, and the department does no business outside of New Zaland. At the end of the year 1892 the govern-ment insurance office had 30,316 existing policies, insuring a gross amount of £16,036,-

New Zealand is the public trust office. This was established in 1872, in order to secure a convenient recourse for persons in New Zealand and abroad who may sire to form trusts in the colony, and also for the convenience of persons who may be unable, or unwilling to undertake or continue the administration of trusts imposed upon them. The colony guarantees against any loss from investments made from bad securities; it also guarantees against loss by delays in making the investment, and guarantees that the interest determined from time to time by order council shall be regularly and punctualpaid. Mr. Warburton, who is at the head of this department, says: "The public trustee, in his official capacity, never dies, never leaves the country and never becomes disqualified or involved in private difficulties or distrusted. It will thus be evident that, by his appointment as trusthe preparation of the numerous deeds, and the consequent expense, which might become necessary in the case of private trustee, are altogether obviated."

TRUE IDEA OF LAND OWNERSHIP. The government makes no attempt to gain revenue from the public trust office. In regard to land, New Zealand has introduced some interesting innovations, which are called liberal or socialistic, according as they are approved or condemned. No person can purchase more than 640 acres in extent if first-class land, or more than 2,000 acres of second-class land. In addition to actual sale of land, real estate is let out by the government on occupation with right to purchase, and by leases in per-Under the tenure of occupation with right to purchase, land is held under a license for twenty-five years. At any time subse-

quent to the first ten years, and after having resided on the land and made improvements, the occupier can purchase the land or can exchange his license for a lease in perpetuity. Under the occupation with right of purchase a rent of 5 per cent. on the cash price of the land must be paid yearly. Lands held under the tenure of lease in perpetuity are leased for 999 years, subjec to occupation and improvement. The holders of such lands are obliged to pay to the state an annual rental of 4 per cent: on the cash price of the land, this price being estimated anew every three years. Under these two methods of tenure much land is held by persons who would be unable to purchase it outright. These methods tenure also secure to the state a part of the increment in value due to growth in population and public works improvement. improvements by the occupier are not subject to this rent. These two tenures are. in fact, an application, in a modified form, of the proposals of Henry George. Certain improvements for every year are insisted upon in order to provent land under these tenures being held for speculation. In 1891 a land and income tax was subst tuted for the old general property tax. In addition to the ordinary land tax, which applies to all land, is a graduated land tax, which is aimed at large holdings of land. This additional tax is not levied up n

any land whose value, improvements de-

ducted, does not exceed 65,000. The scale of

graduation is 4d on the pound on land values between 65,000 and 610 000, and there

is 14d on the pound additional for ever

(10,00) up to \$50,000; then it is 34d for each

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upon large estates. It is the settled policy of the New Zealand government to break up large estates. If the owner of an estate objects to the high valuation put up-on his land by the assessor, he is allowed to name his own valuation. If the governmen thinks his valuation too low, it gives him the option of consenting to pay taxes on the government valuation, or selling his land to the government at his own valua tion. The government has thus succeeded in breaking up many large landed estates which had been in existence long before its land policy was adopted. DISCOURAGES LARGE ESTATES

While it discourages large estates, the New Zealand government encourages small holdings in a very positive way. A prominent example of this is the well-known provision for village settlements. The government sets aside land for this purpose, and workingmen are encouraged to go in communities and settle upon it. The government even advances small sums for the purpose of enabling settlers to profitably occupy their land, and no rent is charged for the first two years. Moreover, settlers are directed to districts where work is obtainable, so that they can support themselves while getting their farms in order, and can supplement their income from land wages. Such settlements are divided into village allotments of not more than an acre i fertilizer, a very small amount of which each, and homestead allotments not exceed- | ing one hundred acres each. The former class can be held under any kind of tenure desired. Homestead allotments are leased only in perpetuity at a four-per-cent, yearly rental on the value of the land. These village settlements have been a great success. both in point of the numbers who have taken advantage of the provision and in the revenue afforded the government, not to mention the relief given to congested city districts. Recent figures show that 22,-677 acres have been thus set apart, and advances of £24,625 made by the government to settlers. The social effects of these settlements can hardly be exaggerated.

New Zealand is rich in mineral waters. whose medicinal virtues are widely known. In the celebrated Rotorua district the government has erected a sanatorium and bathing establishment on its reservation of some fifty acres of the most desirable land. The preference is given in the government sanaorium to those unable to stand the expense of hotels and private sanatoriums. and a low rate is charged such patients. When the sanatorium is not filled with such patients others are admitted, but they are charged higher rates. The great object of this institution is to enable a class of persons who cannot afford to patronize private establishments to avail themselves of the

full account of social experiments in New Zealand; only certain representative classes have been given. The movement is, above all, a democratic one. The franchise in New Zealand is as free as in any country in the world. The electoral act of 1893 has extended the franchise to women of European lineage and to the native women. The movement is still going on, and will no doubt increase. Already it has been decided to start four government farms, and old-age pensions, civil-service pensions, a scheme for government loans to farmers and many other projects are under discussion. These experiments will be viewed with interest everywhere, whether or not the movement is

Easily Discouraged.

"Away back in the Fiftieth Congress," said Col. Asher Caruth at the Riggs, "I was fired with an ambition to make tariff speech, and I contemplated talking on the free list exclusively. Then I set to rk accumulating data. Of course the Mills bill was ready at hand, and it I began to con as a youth does a problem in algebra. The first item on the list bore the suggestive name of 'applitite.' When I asked Mr. Mills to tell me what it was he frankly owned up that he didn't know; he had found it on the free list as the tariff then stood and let it stay in his own bill. He thought maybe that Mr. Randall. who additional £20,000 up to the maximum of £210,000 and upward, at which the extra tax stands at 1%d on the pound. It will at once be seen how heavily this ta presses

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had a substitute bill, could give light ou appitite. Mr. Randall, with equal candor, disavowed knowing what it meant, Next I hunted up Henry Talbot, clerk of the ways and means committee, but this gentleman, for a wonder, left me in darkness. "As a last resort I called on Librarian Spofford. He gave a sad shake of the head as he admitted that it was a new one on him, but he brought some comfort b telling me that within forty-eight hours should know what the word meant. True to his promise, Mr. Spofford sent me note explaining appitite to be a kind of is imported into this country. Somehow or other this chasing after knowledge cooled my free-list ardor and I let the speech go undelivered."

TIME FOR SKIPPING ROPE.

The Most Natural Spring Exercise for Children, but Has Its Dangers.

Something almost as mysterious as instinct is the "previous knowledge" all little girls appear to have about the skipping rope, and the common consent with which they take to it at one particular time of year. Rope-skipping in its season is almost spontaneous, regular and universal as a natural habit. The children all over the country open and close that season simultaneously, without reference to calendar, joint deliberation or any ruling of custom. They skip as involuntarily and as concurrently and as periodically as the trees draw up their sap in the spring. Before the little girls have ceased to lisp they have begun to skip. There is no other specific exercise so generally practiced by them at this time of year. It is as good as it is natural for them, if they do not indulge in it to excess. Its popularity in the spring is due to the fact that after being pent up all winter the energy of the youngsters seeks the most agreeable means of escape, and there is none more agreeable at that season than skipping. It gives suppleness and grace to the figure, develops the lungs and tends to strengthen weak parts of the body. Its capabilities are Indicated by the fact that it is used as a means of getting into condition by athletes who bre training for the severest trials of their strength and endurance. But the very circumstance that it is sufficient for them shows that it may be overstrong meat for children unless limited in amount. Fatal results that can be traced to overexertion with the skipping rope are rare, but less extreme Ill effects are not uncommon. Children, too, often vie with one another to skip the greatest number of times. In New York, the other day, a little twelve-year-old skipped 403 times without stopping. This was too much for her constitution, and she lived but a short time

after that sustained exertion. Feminine Gender, Possessive Case.

Hochstader - Wogglebaum vants der courts to change his name. I don't see why. Vat's in a name? Mergenthal (who knows)-Dot depends. It it vas your wife's name sometimes der whole bisness was in it!

Steinway Pianos used exclusively at the Sousa festival to-morrow, and also the festival next week, from N. W. Bryant & Ca